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ABSTRACT

Hawaii's system of vocational education (VE) for criminal offenders in its correctional system was reviewed. This report updates a prior study done in 1989 on vocational education in corrections and thus contains comparative information and recommendations based on the latest research findings. Fourteen specialists and administrators involved in correctional education in Hawaii were interviewed, and statistical data were analyzed to gather information on VE program funding, objectives, systemic problems, and facilities and programs offering services at Hawaii's nine state correctional facilities. The vocational graphics program at Halawa Correctional Facility and aquaculture program at Kulani Correctional Facility, integration of high technology into VE programs, and on-the-job training programs at several correctional facilities were commended. The following problems were cited: inmates released early to ease facility overcrowding often receive no or insufficient vocational training; few VE programs are offered to juveniles at the youth correctional facility in Kailua and the facility's agricultural and automotive shop facilities are outdated; and corrections officers have fewer opportunities for education and training than the individuals they guard. (Appended are Perkins Act provisions pertaining to VE programs for criminal offenders and a list of the members of Hawaii's Department of Corrections Training Advisory Council. The individuals interviewed and 13 publications consulted are also listed.) (MN)

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RESEARCH REPORT

Update on Vocational Education for Criminal Offenders in Hawaii's Correctional System

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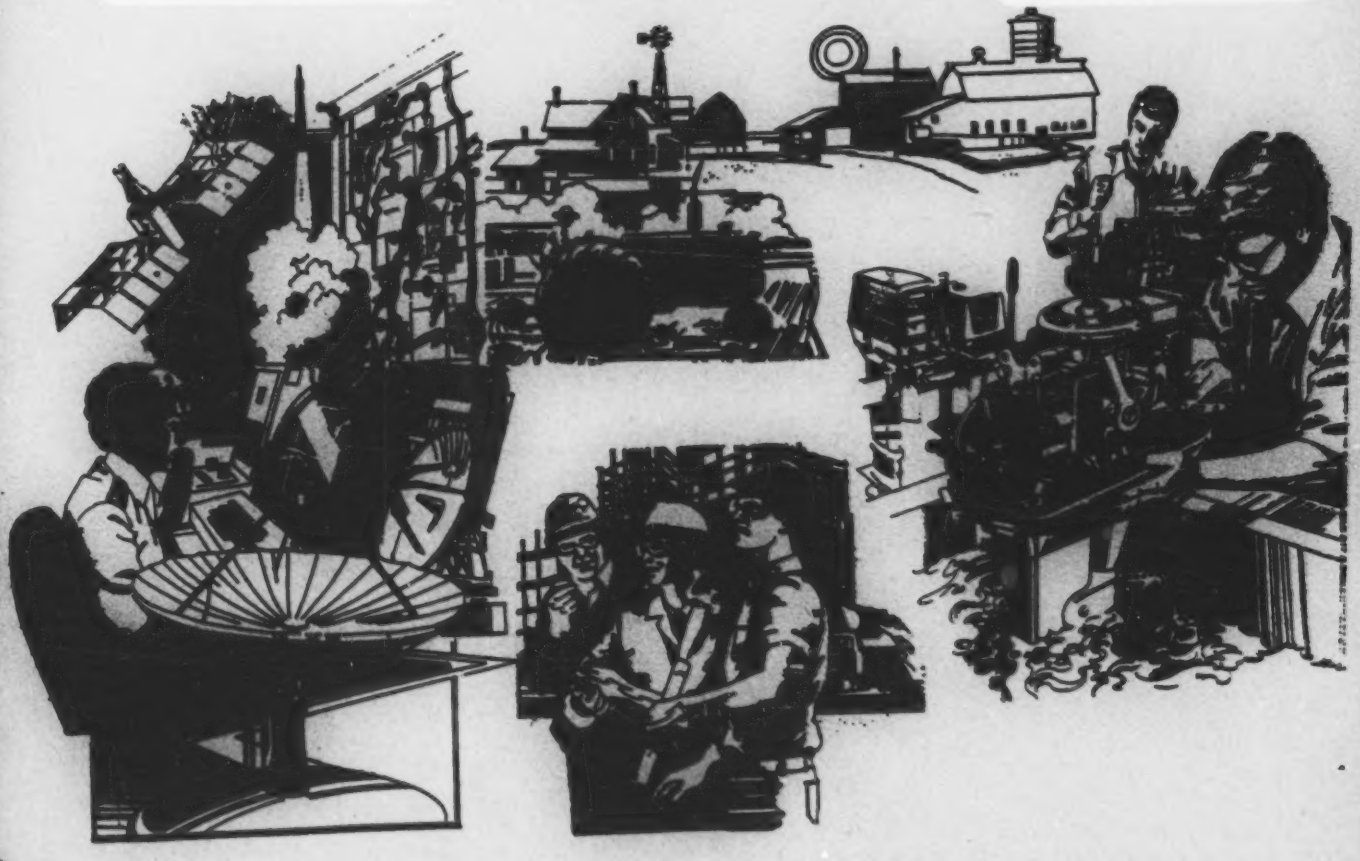

State Commission on Employment and Human Resources
Hawaii State Council on Vocational Education

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Governor John Waihee
State of Hawaii

UPDATE ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR CRIMINAL OFFENDERS IN HAWAII'S CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

by Russell Ogawa

August 1994

Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
State Council on Vocational Education
335 Merchant Street, Room #354
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Phone (808)586-8670, Fax (808)586-8674

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 3

BRIEF HISTORY ON CORRECTIONS 4

CORRECTIONS IN AMERICA 4

CORRECTIONS IN HAWAII 7

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN HAWAII'S CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM 9

EDUCATION FUNDING 12

EDUCATION SERVICES PROGRAM MISSION 13

SYSTEMIC PROBLEMS AFFECTING VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS 14

VOCATIONAL PROGRAM OFFERINGS 15

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS AVAILABLE 19

SUMMARY OF VOCATIONAL ENROLLMENT 37

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 38

APPENDICES 43

APPENDIX 1 44

APPENDIX 2 45

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS 46

INTERVIEWS 47

PUBLICATIONS 48

INTRODUCTION

The Hawaii State Council on Vocational Education is pleased to present its report, Update on Vocational Education for Criminal Offenders in Hawaii's Correctional System. Under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act of 1990, the Council is required to "analyze and review corrections education programs." Hawaii's correctional system receives annually one percent of the total Carl Perkins funding allocated to the State for vocational education programs. Last year $48,000 was set aside for Hawaii's correctional population.

All across the nation jails and prisons are literally bursting at the seams with over 700,000 incarcerated criminal offenders and the population is increasing at an alarming rate. Hawaii is no different and shares many of the problems other states encounter with prison overpopulation such as recidivism, shortage of bed space and lack program funding.

Many incarcerated individuals are repeat offenders and do not possess the needed skills to acquire and retain paying jobs. Vocational education programs can potentially equip inmates with the necessary occupational skills to obtain good jobs after release, thereby reducing crime and recidivism.

This report updates a prior study done in 1989 on vocational education in corrections and thus contains comparative information and recommendations based on our latest research findings. It takes a look at vocational education programs in Hawaii's adult and juvenile correctional facilities and recommends ways to improve their access and availability for prisoners.

BRIEF HISTORY ON CORRECTIONS

CORRECTIONS IN AMERICA

America's correctional system has come a long way from a time in history when criminal offenders often faced severe punishments for their unlawful acts. In Early Colonial America, penalties for breaking the law were similar to those in England. Society used banishment, corporal punishment, the pillory, and death as corrective measures instead of institutional confinement.

In 1790 a group of Philadelphia Quakers formed the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisoners. This group's goal was to create a humane penitentiary for prisoners. The group was instrumental in passing legislation in 1790 which established institutions that confined offenders to hard labor and abstinence. In that same year, the City of Philadelphia opened the Walnut Street Jail. It was the first institution to implement the penitentiary concept establishing penitentiaries where incarcerated individuals, on their own, could be reformed. The Walnut Street Jail pioneered the way for today's rehabilitative prisons.

The period between 1870 and 1910 is considered to be the Reformatory Era. In 1870 the American Prison Congress discussed overcrowding and other problems afflicting prisons during that period. Prison administrators met to discuss the directions that corrections should take and what types of prisons should be constructed to alleviate the problems.

In 1876 the Elmira Reformatory as well as the Correctional Trade School were opened. Zebulon Brockway, the first superintendent of Elmira Reformatory, championed education as part of the correctional process for the incarcerated. He brought in professors from nearby colleges to provide academic as well as vocational instruction for the inmates. By the early 1900's many reformatories patterned after Elmira were established across the country. Austin H. MacCormick, surveying the reformatories, discovered that the older ones never met their initial expectations. MacCormick cited lack of funding, inadequate facilities and lack of adequate personnel required to educate and rehabilitate the inmates reasons for the shortfall.

Early penitentiaries sought to be self-sustaining institutions, so they created prison industries. These "industrial shops" sometimes exploited the free labor. However, some leaders realized that with modifications prison industries could help rehabilitate inmates.

During the 1950s and 1960s America's prisons experienced much violence. Over one hundred riots occurred during that period when inmates protested the poor treatment they received in overcrowded prisons. The American

Correctional Association reported that the possible causes for the prison uprisings were:

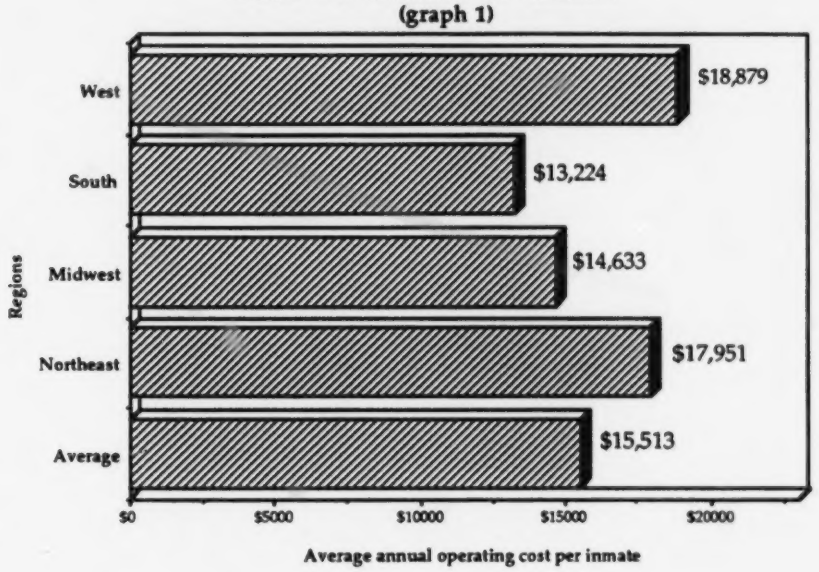
- Inadequate financial support and official and public indifference,
- Substandard personnel,
- Enforced idleness,
- Lack of professional leadership and professional programs,
- Excessive size and overcrowding of institutions,
- Political domination and motivation of management, and
- Unwise sentencing and parole practices

Barnes and Teeters, New Horizons in Criminology, p. 385.

Today, many of these problems still are seriously challenging America's prisons. Correctional facilities must address new issues such as *health care cost containment; gangs; AIDS, and staff safety and training*. There are also many external pressures placed upon the prisons from the U.S. Supreme Court and several prisoner advocacy groups to protect the civil rights of inmates. A number of states are being sued over poor prison conditions due to overcrowding.

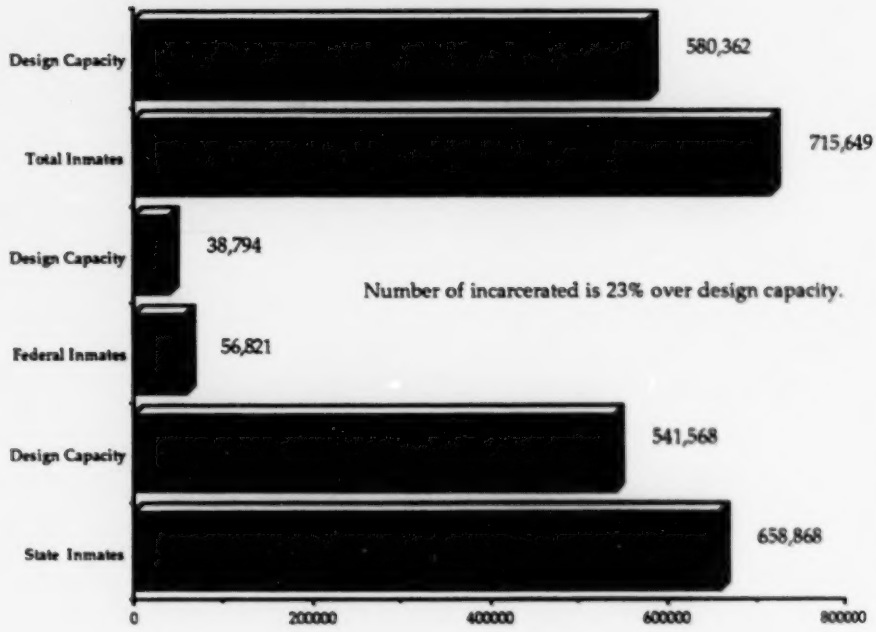
Incarceration costs are steadily rising and requiring larger portions of federal and state budgets across the nation. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the average annual operating cost per inmate in 1990 was $15,513 (see graph 1). The current average annual operating cost per inmate is approximately $25,000.

AVERAGE ANNUAL OPERATING COST PER INMATE BY REGION
(graph 1)



. With more than 182 prisons under construction, American corrections is undertaking an enormous task of building more cells to accommodate the increased demand. According to the June 29, 1990 U.S. Department of Justice's Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, there are over 1,287 State and Federal prisons holding more than **715,000** male and female criminal offenders throughout the United States (see graph 2) and the numbers are rising annually with little end in sight.

Inmates vs Design Capacity of Prisons
(graph 2)



CORRECTIONS IN HAWAII

In 1959 the former Department of Social Services and Housing (DSSH) administered the educational programs in Hawaii's prisons. DSSH operated Hoomana School, which provided educational and vocational programs at the Oahu Community Correctional Center or OCCC.

In 1964 Act 39, known as the Community College Act, transferred the technical schools to the University of Hawaii which became the nucleus of the Community College system. As part of this transfer, the legislature transferred Hoomana School to the University of Hawaii Community Colleges.

In 1986 the Hawaii Legislature passed Act 278 in an effort to delineate responsibility for educational programs among various government agencies. The Act shifted responsibility over Hoomana School from the University of Hawaii to the DSSH. The Act's provisions enabled DSSH to contract vocational training from the University of Hawaii or other education and training agencies. DSSH closed Hoomana School in 1986.

In 1987, the legislature through Act 338 established the Department of Corrections (DOC) which was authorized to administer the state's prison system and the education and training of the inmates. In 1988 the legislature enacted Act 147 which requires all sentenced felons to participate in an education program in order to be eligible for parole. Those who show proof of a high school diploma or GED, read above the eighth grade level, and possess a marketable skill are exempt for the requirement. In 1989 the Department of Corrections changed its name to the Department of Public Safety (DPS).

In 1990 the Department of Public Safety established the Correctional Industries program under Hawaii Statutes 354D to provide comprehensive work programs for inmates. Hawaii's correctional system for adult felons now falls under the responsibility of the State Department of Public Safety.

In 1991 the legislature assigned to the Office of Youth Services the responsibility of coordinating the planning, case management, and delivery of services to juveniles through Olomana School in Kailua.

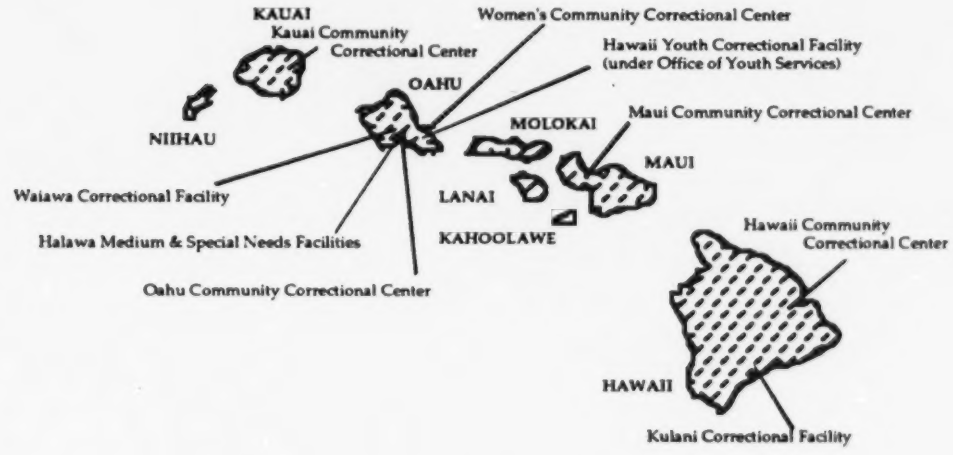
All juvenile offenders are treated at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility in Kailua where the daily average population of 64 is 3% of the total daily average of all incarcerated individuals in the State.

Today, Hawaii's correctional system consists of nine facilities located on the islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui and Hawaii (see map 1). Eight adult facilities are under the Department of Public Safety and one facility for youth is under the Office of Youth Services in the Department of Human Services.

Total average adult inmate count per quarter is between **2400 and 2500,** consisting of 4% women and 96% men. A 1992 report by the Department of Public Safety showed that although the design capacity of Hawaii's prisons is 2,526 inmate population counts have exceeded 2700 and the numbers are projected to surpass 3600 in 1995. Average length of stay for prison inmates in 1992 was 24.3 months.

HAWAII'S CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

(map 1)



Between 1984 and 1990 the total number of incarcerated individuals in Hawaii rose by 50 percent. In 1990, there were an average of 228 inmates for every 100,000 residents in the State of Hawaii. Academic test results show slightly higher percentages of individuals in the 5.1 to 7 grade levels between 1988 and 1993 with the following results:

Grade Levels	Percentage (1988)	Percentage (1993)	Change (1988 - 1993)
0 – 5	20%	19%	▼
5.1 – 7	30%	36%	▲
7.1 – 11	35%	32%	▼
11.1 – 12.9 +	15%	13%	▼

Generally academic evaluation statistics show that approximately 60 percent of Hawaii's prison population falls below the ninth grade education level.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN HAWAII'S CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

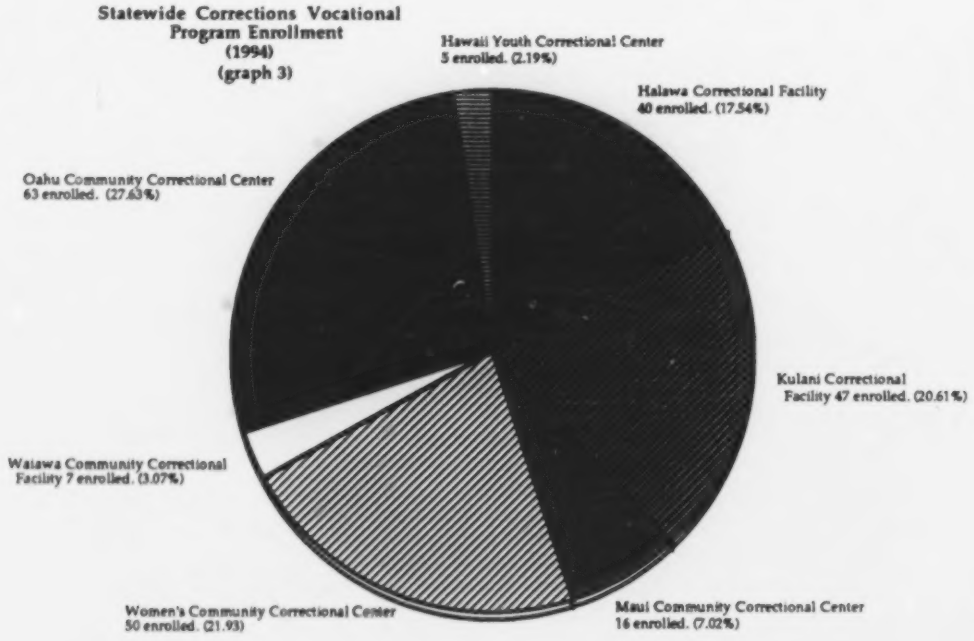
Upon arrival at the Halawa Community Correctional Center each inmate is processed at the Reception Assessment and Diagnostic Unit (RAD). They are given life skills and vocational assessment, medical evaluation, psychological evaluation, and substance abuse assessment. Academic testing includes the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS), Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE), and Adult Basic Education Level (ABLE) test. The newest addition to the evaluation process is the APTICOM System which evaluates interests, aptitudes, dexterity and basic work related skills through the use of a computerized board and light bar. Each inmate has the opportunity to discuss the results of the printed report with an education specialist. Prescriptive plans are developed from these evaluations. These plans are used as guides for placement of inmates into various education program offerings. The plan also contains the individual's academic and career objectives and spells out a series of steps and objectives required to attain their final goal.

Inmates have opportunities to apply to academic or vocational education programs through their caseworker. Each facility provides special application forms to fill out. The application is reviewed by the caseworker and forwarded to the education center where either the Education Director or Corrections Education Staff Specialist reviews the form. The inmate is then scheduled for an evaluation and/or interview.

Vocational programs vary in what they offer to inmates at each facility. While Halawa Correctional Facility has the highest number of inmates enrolled at its facility, Kulani Correctional Facility on the island of Hawaii offers a wider variety of programs (see graph 3). Halawa recently started a nine month graphics program which is taught through Central Texas College and a business entrepreneurship class. The graphics course teaches design and page layout on the latest computer equipment and software. Instruction on using other layout tools are also covered in the certificate course. Following completion of the class inmates have the option to apply their knowledge and skills in the Correctional Industries print shop. Other areas of Correctional Industries are automotive repair, furniture refurbishing and assembly; and computer sales, service and programming. This application of skills to work is one of several Training Industry and Education (TIE) programs in the corrections system.

Waiawa Correctional Facility is a minimum security facility for inmates nearing the end of their incarceration. Inmates spend approximately nine months at this facility before being transferred to the Oahu Community Correctional Center where they participate in workline duties and pre-release

activities for 18 months. These duties may include low skill work such as clearing overgrowth or picking up trash along highways.


Statewide Corrections Vocational Program Enrollment (1994) (graph 3)
Hawaii Youth Correctional Center 5 enrolled. (2.19%)
Halawa Correctional Facility 40 enrolled. (17.54%)
Oahu Community Correctional Center 63 enrolled. (27.63%)
Kulani Correctional Facility 47 enrolled. (20.61%)
Waiawa Community Correctional Facility 7 enrolled. (3.07%)
Women's Community Correctional Center 50 enrolled. (21.93)
Maui Community Correctional Center 16 enrolled. (7.02%)

The newly completed Women's Community Correctional Center in Kailua provides a much larger area for classroom instruction in comparison to the cramped quarters of the former facility. The new building has a cosmetology room, computer laboratories, all-purpose classroom, law library, healthcare facility, and food service room. In the near future the Center hopes to start cosmetology, and food service programs. A TIE program at the facility allows inmates with acquired computer keyboard skills to input vital information onto computer disk for the State Department of Health.

The newest addition to the DPS Education Program Services is the On-the-Job Training (OJT) portfolio. These packets document each inmate's academic and vocational histories as they participate in education and work activities. They contain certificates of completion for training or education programs, performance evaluations for their workline jobs, a resume, list of references. When possible they also include letters of reference, transcripts, work samples, and other documentation that inmates own to show to an employer. The department's goal is to eventually develop a portfolio for each and every participant.

The Department of Education's Olomana School provides education and training for juvenile offenders. Olomana does not receive federal funds for the few vocational education programs that they offer. They basically have an area for automotive training and a small garden for those inmates with agricultural interests.

The Corrections Program Services Advisory Council (see appendix 2), which replaces the Corrections Vocational Training Advisory Board, provides much support to the correctional education program. The Council is working on an inmate Transition Program that will connect inmates with individuals or agencies in the community prior to release. The individuals or agencies will serve as mentors upon the inmates' release and assist them with their adjustment in the community.

Currently, there are plans for a State prison to be built on the island of Hawaii which includes work and boot camp. Vocational education programs proposed for the new facility include courses on computer software, high-tech electronics, computer graphics, and computer aided design (CAD).

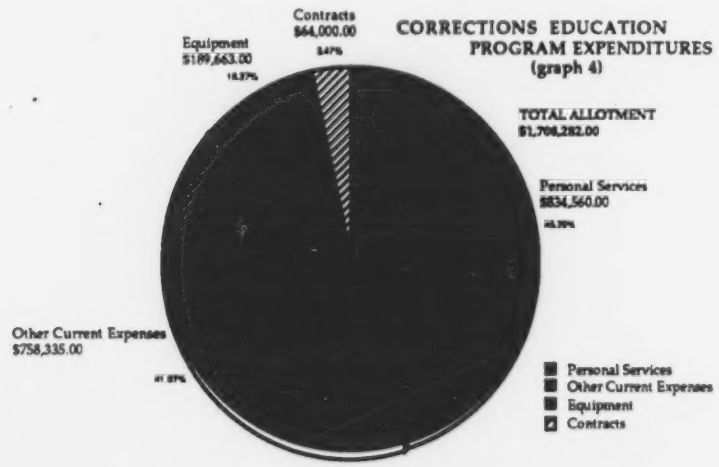
The Department of Public Safety currently does not have any permanent programs in place to follow up and gather information on inmates after they are released from prison to see how well they adjust to society. However Alu Like, a private non-profit agency which assists the Native Hawaiian community and the non-Hawaiian disadvantaged population, does provide such a service. Its Offender/Ex-Offender Program (OEOP) provides a variety of transition services to incarcerated and ex-offenders which also includes follow-up evaluations with ex-offenders who participate in their program. According to Alu Like, their OEOP program has assisted 1,831 Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians and placed 1,356 unemployed ex-offenders in employment or training programs. Information gathered over a seven year period revealed that the re-arrest rate for participants was 12 percent compared to a 60 percent rate for non-participants.

EDUCATION FUNDING

Between 1991 through 1994 the total grants as of January 1993 received by DPS Corrections Education Program Services was $286,156. The grants came from a variety of sources and were applied towards literacy, vocational and assessment programs. Of the total approved funds for fiscal years 1993 and 1994, $48,000 is from the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act of 1990 one percent set aside funds (see appendix 1). The total State expenditures for Corrections Education Program Services in 1993 amounted to $1,708,282 (see graph 4).

In fiscal year 1991 the Carl D. Perkins funds were used for instruction, training and equipment. In 1992 funds were mainly spent on equipment and training. Fiscal 1993 funds ($48,000) were used for program improvements, computers, staff development training, and upgrade of software programs.

Several years ago the Department of Education's Olomana School which provides educational services to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility chose not to receive any Carl D. Perkins vocational education funds from the Department of Public Safety because of the "insignificant" amount that was offered to them for vocational programs. The allocations of Perkins funds between the adult and juvenile facilities were apparently calculated on a per capita formula basis and since the juvenile facility maintains such a small population their allocation was consequently a relatively small dollar amount which Olomana declined to accept. They felt that the few hundred dollars offered was not worth the time and effort required to receive the funds. Since then they have not been offered any federal Perkins vocational education funds.



EDUCATION SERVICES PROGRAM MISSION

The Department of Public Safety's 1993 Report on Correctional Education states that "THE MISSION OF THE EDUCATION PROGRAM SERVICES IS TO ALLOW INMATE STUDENTS TO DISCOVER WHO THEY ARE AND TO LIKE THEMSELVES INSPITE OF DEEP HUMAN SUFFERING."

SYSTEMIC PROBLEMS AFFECTING VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

There are many systemic problems that affect vocational programs offered by the DPS Education Program Services. The length of stay for inmates greatly influences the programs offered at the facilities. Due to increasing prison overcrowding, inmates are often relocated to other sites where their education is either interrupted or discontinued because similar programs are not offered at their new location. Due to a lack of bed space in the prisons inmates are also being set free much sooner than their scheduled release date in order that newly sentenced felons may be accommodated. High priority on security measures by the Department of Public Safety often conflicts with the mission of educating the prison population.

Strict security precautions at the facilities greatly influence the availability of programs offered to inmates. Tools have to be carefully accounted for and student projects which can be manufactured into potential weapons have to be closely monitored. High risk individuals may also be limited to the type of programs they are allowed to take. Inmate headcounts and facility lockdowns have some impact on programs.

It has been said that officers sometimes "pull" inmates out of class causing them to miss a whole day's instruction. Because the training programs are concentrated, these missed classes may be a setback to their learning program.

A lack of funds to start up or even continue existing vocational programs may limit the number of course offerings. Due to advances in technology traditional vocational courses are very expensive to maintain and equip and require large work areas. Program planners also take into consideration student interest when planning programs, however future job outlooks and opportunities may play a more vital role in final selection of course offerings.

In general, DPS Education Program Services planners have a very difficult task in providing the most effective vocational programs for the inmates. Ideally, their desired future plan for vocational education programs is to offer a wide selection of programs to all inmates at all facilities so they are more able to acquire some form of education even if they are transferred to other sites within the system.

VOCATIONAL PROGRAM OFFERINGS

The Department of Public Safety Education Program Services provides a variety of education and training programs for inmates to choose from. Some of the latest and successful programs are the graphic arts, computer and aquaculture (agriculture) programs. These offerings provide the inmates with knowledge and marketable skills on some the most modern equipment in the field. The following is a list of program offerings throughout Hawaii's Correctional System.

COLLEGE CREDIT PROGRAMS (FACILITY)

AGRICULTURE	WCF, KCF, WCCC, KCCC
CARPENTRY	KCF, MCCC
COMPUTER	HCF, WCCC, KCF, WCF
ELECTRICAL	KCF
FOOD SERVICE	MCCC, KCF
AUTO/DIESEL MECHANIC	KCF
GRAPHIC ARTS	HCF
ACCOUNTING	HCF
OFFICE TECHNOLOGY	HCF,WCCC

TRAINING, INDUSTRY, EDUCATION (TIE) PROGRAM (FACILITY)

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	HCF, KCF, WCCC
COMPUTER PROGRAMMING	HCF, KCF
COMPUTER ELECTRONICS	HCF
GRAPHIC ARTS	HCF
MENTOR PROGRAM	WCCC, OCCC

NON-CREDIT TRAINING PROGRAMS

- COMPUTER BASICS
- COMPUTER PROGRAMMING
- COMPUTER ELECTRONICS
- ELECTRICIAN TRAINING

ON THE JOB TRAINING PROGRAM

The Department of Public Safety Education Program Services has established **On The Job Training (OJT)** programs at several correctional facilities with inmate work programs. These OJT programs conform to occupational codes as listed in the U.S. Department of Labor's Dictionary of Occupational Titles. The program seeks to insure that the inmate has the opportunity to master required competencies for the occupation. Each occupational program requires a specified number of classroom and hands-on training. It also includes documentation of acquired skills through workline participation. Meetings are held each month to inform inmates of their work progress and to discuss current work plans. Seminars combined with these monthly meetings cover topics such as substance abuse, community college opportunities, and stress management to help prepare inmates for re-entry into society. OJT programs and locations are listed below:

OJT PROGRAM NAME	HOURS	CURRENT	FUTURE
CARPENTRY	4000	KCF, WCF	
AGRICULTURE	3000	KCF, WCF	WCCC
FOOD SERVICE	3000	KCF, WCF	HCF, WCCC
PRINTING	6000	HCF	
PAINTING	4000	WCF	
AUTO MECHANIC	4000	KCF	
PLUMBING	4000	WCF	
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	4000	KCF	
MASONRY	4000		
ELECTRICAL	TBA	KCF	OCCC

*To Be Announced

(HCF = Halawa Correctional Facility, KCF = Kulani Correctional Facility, WCF = Waiawa Correctional Facility, WCCC = Women's Community Correctional Center)

Although the OJT programs offer more advantages such as integrating knowledge with applied skills and workline experience to the participant than others they often require more time to complete. With increasing transfers of inmates around and out of the system some incarcerated individuals who are released early never complete their OJT program. However, the skills and knowledge that they have acquired are documented in their personal portfolios which they may use when applying for employment or additional training.

PRE-EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

- JOB DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS
- PRESENTATIONS TO POTENTIAL EMPLOYERS
- JOB PLACEMENT SERVICES
- RETRAINING PLACEMENT SERVICES
- FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PURCHASE OF PERSONAL WORKPLACE

BASIC SANITATION AND SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAM

- JANITORIAL
- FOOD SERVICE
- CARPENTRY
- PAINTING
- MASONRY
- PRINTING
- FARM
- LANDSCAPE
- ELECTRICAL
- MEDICAL

METROPOLITAN ROTARY CLUB MENTORSHIP PROGRAM

- MENTORING

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS AVAILABLE

HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
Aiea, Hawaii

Average Inmate count per quarter: 954

Security: Medium, closed, maximum (special holding)

Facility Description: Halawa Correctional Facility is a medium/maximum security facility which houses sentenced felons and can accommodate protective custody and mental health inmates in need of special holding requirements. Located at the facility is the Reception and Diagnostic Unit (RAD) which assesses and classifies incoming sentenced felons.

Education Program Mission

To develop in students an appreciation for themselves and others. To meet all legal mandates, and provide instruction which will lead students to become self-motivated and plan for release.

Education Program Services

General Equivalency Diploma (GED)
Community College Courses (Kapiolani Community College, Central Texas College, selected courses offered on-site)
Long Distance Learning Program
Vocational Training Program (see page 14)
Tutor Training Program
Special Skills Programs
TIE program - Graphic Arts students, after completion of the certificate program, can apply their skills and knowledge towards employment in the Correctional Industries printshop.
OJT Programs- Printing
Literacy Tutoring
Adult Basic Education
Competency Based High School Diploma Program
Business Entrepreneurship

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS
Halawa Correctional Facility

1989			
Program	Provider	Degree/Certificate	Enrollment
Automotive	Leeward CC	Certificate	12
Business Ed.	Leeward CC	Certificate	20
Commercial Arts	Honolulu CC	Pending	17
Food Service	Leeward CC	Certificate	12
Total			51

1994			
Program	Provider	Degree/Certificate	Enrollment
Data Processing	Kapiolani CC	Certificate	24
Graphic Arts (TIE)	Central Texas College	Certificate	16
Total			40

Projected Programs

Program	Estimated Date
Agriculture-Landscaping	TBA
Food Service	9/94

An average of 40 inmates or 4% of the population participate in vocational programs. Space for expansion of education programs are limited due to inmate overcrowding and expansion of correctional industries facilities. The Correctional Industries programs provide on-the-job vocational training and employment for inmates.

OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
Honolulu, Hawaii

Average Inmate Count Per Quarter: 832

Population: Jail inmates, protective custody, furlough and community program inmates.

Facility Description: Oahu Community Correctional Center provides a variety of services. It provides intake custodial and remedial services for all custody levels, serves as Oahu's main jail and holding facility and community service/pre-release center.

Education Program Mission

To develop the whole person through the process of life-long learning with the belief that regardless of an inmate's educational level of interest, there is an improvement program readily available.

Education Program Services

Adult Basic Education (ABE)
Competency Based High School Diploma Program (CBHSDP)
General Equivalency Diploma (GED)
Community College Courses (Some community status inmates at the Laumaka facility are allowed to enroll in college courses)
Vocational Training Programs (see page 14)
Tutor Training Program
Special Skills Programs

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS
Oahu Community Correctional Center

1989			
Program	Provider	Degree/Certificate	Enrollment
Food Service	Emp. Traing. Ofc.	Certificate	13
Office Tech.	Emp. Traing. Ofc.	Certificate	14
Total			27

1994			
Program	Provider	Degree/Certificate	Enrollment
Electrical	Public Sfty.	Certificate	12
Cmptr. Graphics	Public Sfty.	Certificate	15
Art	Public Sfty.	Certificate	12
Food Service	Public Sfty.	Certificate	24
Total			63

Projected Programs

Program	Estimated Date
Automotive	TBA
Computer Tech.	TBA
Employability Skills	TBA

An average of 63 inmates or 7% of the population participate in vocational education programs. Lack of funding limits the number of vocational programs offered. However, enrollment and number of courses available have increased since 1989.

WOMEN'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
Kailua, Hawaii

Average inmate count per quarter: 90

Population: Medium security

Facility Description: Serves as a jail as well as a prison for women. Houses pre-trial felons, sentenced felons, probation violators and misdemeanants.

Education Program Mission

To empower women through the value of their own self-worth to the realization that knowledge and compassion are the keys to unlocking the door of success.

Education Program Services

Adult Basic Education (ABE)
Competency Based High School Diploma Program (CBHSDP)
General Equivalency Diploma (GED)
Community College Courses (Windward Community College, selected courses offered on-site))
Vocational Training Programs (see page 14)
Tutor Training Program
Special Programs
TIE program - Data processing students are compensated for data entry work for Health Department statistical information.

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS
Women's Community Correctional Center

1989			
Program	Provider	Degree/Certificate	Enrollment
Building Maint.	Goodwill Inds.	Certificate	8
Office Tech.	Windward CC	Certificate	10
Total			18

1994			
Program	Provider	Degree/Certificate	Enrollment
Ag - Botany	Windward CC	Certificate	20
Ag - Landscaping	Windward CC	Certificate	Enrolling
Workline/Office Admin.	OJT		30
Total			50

Projected Programs

Program	Estimated Date
Ag - Irrigation & Maint.	TBA
Computer Tech.	TBA
Computer Graphics	TBA
Barbering	TBA
Aquaculture	TBA
Carpentry	TBA
Keyboarding	TBA
Safety	TBA

An average of 50 inmates or 55% of the population participate in some form of vocational education or work program. Enrollment declined slightly earlier this year during the relocation to the new facility. New programs should reflect an increase in enrollment from 1989. Several new programs are scheduled to start in the Fall of 1994.

WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
Pearl City, Hawaii

Average Inmate Count Per Quarter: 161

Population: Minimum security

Facility Description: Quit Claim Deed, Contract Number ED-IX-2001. Houses inmates with incarceration periods less than four years. Random drug testing is mandatory and inmates must actively participate in education programs for a minimum of nine hours followed by standardized tests every 90 days. The KASHBOX Therapeutic Community houses up to 30 inmates and addresses issues of drug and alcohol abuse. Community inmates must also be employed on a workline.

Education Program Mission

Our mission is to assist students in the acquisition of knowledge and skills which will facilitate each student's transition from an existence of restrictive incarceration to a fully-functional independent life. How we perform as individuals will determine our success as a nation.

Education Program Services

Adult Basic Education (ABE)
Competency Based High School Diploma Program (CBHSDP)
General Equivalency Diploma (GED)
Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS)
Vocational Training Programs (see page 14)
Community College Courses (Windward Community Colleges, selected courses offered on-site)
Special Programs
OJT programs - Agriculture, Carpentry, Electrical, Food Service, Painting, Plumbing.

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS
Waiawa Correctional Facility

1989			
Program	Provider	Degree/Certificate	Enrollment
Agricultural Tech.	Windward CC	Certificate	6
Auto Tech.	Leeward CC	Certificate	6
Food Service	Leeward CC	Certificate	15
Total			27

1994			
Program	Provider	Degree/Certificate	Enrollment
Ag-Botany	Windward CC	Certificate	7
Total			7

Projected Programs

Program	Estimated Date
Data Processing	TBA

Approximately 25 individuals or 16% of the population participate in vocational programs. Lack of funding limits the number of vocational programs offered.

HAWAII YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
Kailua, Hawaii

Average Inmate Count: 64

Population: Juvenile facility

Facility: Former Women's Correctional Center to be renovated for use as the youth correctional facility. A 30 bed structure will be built next to the facility to house higher risk youths. Relocation is scheduled for March 1995. Although classrooms will be available for academic education, facilities for traditional vocational education in automotive, agriculture, carpentry and similar programs requiring large work areas will not be available in the near future. The average length of stay for inmates is between 1.5 and 4.5 months.

The youth facility does not receive any portion of the Carl D. Perkins one percent set allocation for corrections populations.

Vocational Education Program Services

Automotive and Horticulture programs through March 1995. Instruction for youth is presented through a *team theme approach* where academic disciplines are integrated with hands-on applications to provide non-traditional learning. Plans for possibly offering vocational programs in a few years will be discussed after the relocation to the new facility.

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS
Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility

1989			
Program	Provider	Degree/Certificate	Enrollment
Auto Mch./Metals	DOE	Credit	12
Horticulture	DOE	Credit	16
Total			28

1994			
Program	Provider	Degree/Certificate	Enrollment
Auto Mch.	DOE	Credit	5
Total			5

Projected Programs

Program	Estimated Date

Approximately 5 youth inmates or 8% of the population participate in vocational education programs. The automotive program will be offered through January 1995. No vocational programs are planned for the new youth correctional facility. Discussions will be held to develop vocational education programs after relocation to the new facility.

KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
Hilo, Hawaii

Average Inmate Count Per Quarter: 172

Population: Minimum security, community, education furlough

Facility Description: Located 19 miles from Hilo. All inmates are assigned to worklines. Education unit provides correctional industries and community service projects.

Education Program Mission

To educate the whole person by providing offerings in academic, vocational and basic life skills education. To develop individual self-esteem through an education program which focuses on competencies necessary to acquire and retain a job, cope with daily stress, interact with family and members of the community, and develop a commitment to life long learning.

Education Program Services

Adult Basic Education (ABE)
Competency Based High School Diploma Program (CBHSDP)
General Equivalency Diploma (GED)
Vocational Training Programs
Community College Courses (Hawaii Community College, selected courses offered on-site))
OJT programs - Agriculture, Automotive, Carpentry, Electrical, Food Service, Heavy Equipment Maintenance.

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS
Kulani Correctional Facility

1989			
Program	Provider	Degree/Certificate	Enrollment
Auto Mech	Windward CC	Certificate	8
Data Processing	Leeward CC	Certificate	8
Electrical Inst.	Leeward CC	Certificate	8
Total			24

1994			
Program	Provider	Degree/Certificate	Enrollment
Auto Mech	Hawaii CC	Certificate	16
Data Processing	Hawaii CC	Certificate	16
Agriculture	Hawaii CC	Certificate	15
Total			47

Projected Programs

Program	Estimated Date
Boot Camp	TBA
Pre-employment	TBA
Electrical	TBA
Carpentry	TBA

Approximately 47 inmates or 27% of the population participate in vocational programs. Agriculture program harvested 1,844 pounds of produce from the greenhouse last year. Lack of funds have slowed expansion of the automotive and agriculture programs.

KAUAI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
Lihue, Hawaii

Average Inmate Count Per Quarter: 40

Population: Pre-trial detainees, Community, Furlough

Facility Description: Provides general maintenance service to the community through its community service program.

Education Mission

To provide opportunities for students to feel good about themselves and their community through programs which focus on re-integration into the community.

Education Program Services

Adult Basic Education (ABE)
Competency Based High School Diploma Program (CBHSDP)
General Equivalency Diploma (GED)
Vocational Training
Special Skills Program

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS
Kauai Community Correctional Facility

1989			
Program	Provider	Degree/Certificate	Enrollment
Food Service	Kauai CC	Certificate	9
Entrepreneurship	Kauai CC	Certificate	13
Preemployment	Kauai CC	Certificate	13
Total			35

1994			
Program	Provider	Degree/Certificate	Enrollment
*			
Total			

Projected Programs

Program	Estimated Date
Agriculture	TBA
Basic Carpentry	TBA

***Currently does not have any vocational education programs in place. Plans for offering agriculture and carpentry programs depend on availability of instructors and facilities.**

MAUI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Wailuku, Hawaii

Average Inmate Count Per Quarter: 134

Population: Medium security through community status. Both sentenced and pre-trial populations.

Facility Description: Workline/work furlough facility emphasizing resocialization of both short-term jail inmates and long-term prison inmates through a calculated process of sequential phasing.

Education Program Mission

The mission of the MCCC education program is to educate the whole individual. This is accomplished through a process of providing sound academic competency coupled with practical vocational training and life skills.

Education Program Services

Adult Basic Education (ABE)
General Equivalency Diploma (GED)
Vocational Training Programs
Community College Courses (Maui Community College, selected courses offered on-site)
Special Programs

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Maui Community Correctional Center

1989			
Program	Provider	Degree/Certificate	Enrollment
Food Service	Maui CC	Certificate	5
Preemployment	Maui CC	Certificate	5
Construction	Maui CC	Certificate	8
Total			18

1994			
Program	Provider	Degree/Certificate	Enrollment
Food Service	Maui CC	Certificate	8
Autobody	Maui CC	Certificate	8
Total			16

Projected Programs

Program	Estimated Date
Graphics	TBA

Approximately 16 inmates or 12% of the population participate in vocational education programs. A computer desktop publishing graphics program will be offered in the near future.

HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
Hilo, Hawaii

Average Inmate Count Per Quarter: 92

Population: Pre-trial detainees, Community, Furlough

Facility Description: Located in the town of Hilo. Correctional Industries program established partnerships with local businesses in Hilo.

Education Program Mission

To provide a solid basic skills program which will allow inmates to function in the real world by exercising good judgment, developing a healthy lifestyle and accepting ones responsibility as a member of the community.

Education Program Services

Adult Basic Education (ABE)
Competency Based High School Diploma Program (CBHSDP)
General Equivalency Diploma (GED)
Special Programs

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS
Hawaii Community Correctional Center

No vocational programs at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center. The facility serves inmates with very short sentences and acts more as a jail than a prison.

SUMMARY OF VOCATIONAL ENROLLMENT

As of June 1994 there were approximately 228 male, female and juvenile inmates participating in vocational programs. As a percentage of the total average daily population, only nine percent of the total population is enrolled in vocational programs which is a similar percentage figure to those participating in 1989. However, new programs such as the TIE and On-the-Job training programs provide vocational training for the inmates. Inventory of participants in these programs is difficult because many inmates float in and out of the programs. Vocational certificates earned by inmates have increased by six. New certificate programs in graphics and food service areas offered through Central Texas College provide new programs for the inmates. Additionally, computer technology is applied to graphic design courses which are in turn useful to the inmate if they decide to work in the Correctional Industries printshop.

Vocational Certificates Earned

Fiscal Year 1988	Fiscal Year 1992
18	24

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FINDING #1

The Department of Public Safety Corrections Program Services is commended for developing an outstanding vocational graphics program at Halawa Correctional Facility on Oahu and an aquaculture program at Kulani on the island of Hawaii. Several inmates completing the graphics program receive certificates of completion and will apply their skills toward paid work experience in the Correctional Industries printshop.

RECOMMENDATION #1

The State Council on Vocational Education recommends that the Department of Public Safety's Correctional Industries reinvest a portion of their revenue toward supporting current or new vocational education programs to enable better preparation of inmates for positions in the Correctional Industries and thereby may further increase revenues.

FINDING #2

When inmates near the end of serving their sentence they are usually relocated to a minimum security facility and spend the rest of their approximately 18-month pre-release time doing menial tasks which require very little or no skill to perform.

RECOMMENDATION #2

The State Council on Vocational Education recommends that the Department of Public Safety allocate funds towards establishing new pre-release job/skills training programs and coordinators for these programs in each of the correctional facilities. The intent of these programs would be to sharpen marketable job/skills training for inmates who would be competing for job opportunities in the neighboring business community.

FINDING #3

The State Council on Vocational Education commends the Department of Public Safety's Correctional Education Services for integrating high technology into vocational education programs such as in the graphics and agriculture courses.

RECOMMENDATION #3

The State Council on Vocational Education recommends that the Department of Public Safety's Correctional Education Services continue to integrate new technology into existing programs and develop new training courses with high tech applications.

FINDING #4

The problem of overpopulation in prisons across the nation is increasing rapidly. Many states, Hawaii included, are unable to meet ever increasing demands for bed space as they continue to build more facilities as a solution to the problem. Consequently, incarcerated felons are being released earlier and those in education programs are often released with little or no vocational training, training which could provide employment or additional education opportunities.

RECOMMENDATION #4

The State Council on Vocational Education recommends that Department of Public Safety provide some vocational education for every criminal offender. Given the fact that overcrowding in prisons is a growing trend and inmates are transferred around and out of the system more quickly the Department of Public Safety's Correctional Education Services should develop more short-term vocational training. By doing so more inmates will receive some form of vocational training before being released. Additionally, steps should be taken to ensure that inmates are preferably able to complete their course training either at their current location or at their new facility. This means that common course offerings should be accessible at every facility.

FINDING #4

Currently, there are very few, if any, vocational education programs offered through Olomana School for juveniles incarcerated at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility in Kailua. The present agriculture and automotive shop facilities have deteriorated over the years and do not seem to address marketable job skills for inmates. Even though a new youth correctional facility is nearing completion there are no plans to have any vocational education programs offered there.

RECOMMENDATION #5

The State Council on Vocational Education recommends that the Office of Youth Services and the Department of Education work more closely together to earmark resources for developing new short-term vocational programs for the youths. Programs in graphics design, data processing, or other courses integrating high-tech applications should also be offered. Additionally, the Council recommends that the Office of Youth Services and the Department of Education explore the use of the Olomana School campus facilities for vocational education training during evenings, weekends, and other non-use hours.

FINDING #6

The State Council on Vocational Education commends the Department of Public Safety's Correctional Education Services for designing and implementing On-the-Job Training Programs at several of its facilities. The programs combine education and application of skills through its workline operations. Documented information on experience and knowledge acquired by the inmate is kept in individual portfolios for use in applying for a job or training program after they are released.

RECOMMENDATION #6

The State Council on Vocational Education recommends that the Department of Public Safety Correctional Education Services continue to expand the On-the-Job Training Programs into other occupations and in other facilities.

FINDING #7

Corrections officers should be given the same opportunities for education and training as those they guard to help upgrade their knowledge and skills and to prevent disruption of inmates' training. It has been said that officers may "pull" inmates out of class causing them to miss a whole day's instruction. Because the training programs are concentrated, these missed classes may be a setback to their learning program.

RECOMMENDATION #7

The State Council on Vocational Education recommends that the Department of Public Safety provide similar (to the inmates) education and training or other opportunities for corrections officers. Some could possibly perform the role of coach coordinators in classes held for the inmates.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

CARL D. PERKINS VOCATIONAL AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION ACT OF 1990
TITLE II BASIC STATE GRANTS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
PART B - OTHER STATE ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS
SUBPART 2- CORRECTIONS EDUCATION
SEC. 225. PROGRAMS FOR CRIMINAL OFFENDERS

(a) Designation of State Corrections Educational Agency

(1) Each State board shall designate 1 or more State corrections agencies as State corrections educational agencies to administer vocational education programs assisted under this Act for juvenile and adult criminal offenders in correctional institutions in the State, including correctional institutions operated by local authorities.

(2) Any corrections agency that desires to be designated under paragraph (1) shall submit to the State board a plan for the use of funds provided to such corrections agency from the amounts reserved by the State under section 102(a)5).

(b) Duties of State corrections educational agency. In administering programs subsection (a) shall in carrying out a vocational education program for criminal offenders-

(1) give special consideration to-
(A) providing services to offenders who are completing their sentences and preparing for release;
and
(B) providing grants for the establishment of vocational education programs in correctional institutions that do not have such programs;

(2) provide vocational educational programs for women who are incarcerated;

(3) improve equipment; and

(4) in cooperation with eligible recipients, administer and coordinate vocational education services to offenders before and after their release.

APPENDIX 2

Department of Corrections Training Advisory Council

Stanley Honda	Apprenticeship Division Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
John Muth	Office of the Chancellor for Community Colleges, University of Hawaii
Tom Dyer	DynAir Corporation
Joan Chatfield	Department of Humanities Chaminade University
Claudio Suyat	Hawaii Paroling Authority
Milton Anderson	Windward Community College
Wayne Kanemoto	Hilo Community School for Adults
Bonnie Lake	Kauai Community School For Adults
Terrance Tom	House of Representatives
Lynn McAuley	Correctional Industries Department of Public Safety
Haunani Apoliona	Alu Like, Inc.
Norman Jimeno	Hawaii Laborers' Training Program
George Kellerman	Cutler & Company, Inc.
Mitzi Simonelli	Honolulu Community College
Cheryl Kincaid	Hawaii Hotel & Restaurant Industry Employment Training Trust
Ted Sakai	Corrections Programs Services Department of Public Safety

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

INTERVIEWS

Regina Inciong-Ako
Education Director
Women's Community Correctional Center

Noel Brady
Education Director
Oahu Community Correctional Center

Ray Brewer
Corrections Program Services
Education Staff Specialist
Department of Public Safety

Keith Kameoka
Children & Youth Specialist
Office of Youth Services

Marcia Freeman
Education Director
Kulani Correctional Facility

Teresa Miike
Education Specialist
Waiawa Correctional Facility

John Muth
Program Analyst
University of Hawaii
Community Colleges

Beverly Pang
Instructor
Kauai Community Correctional Facility

Catherine Payne
Principal
Olomana School
Department of Education

Joyce Tanji
Children & Youth Specialist
Office of Youth Services

Maureen Tito
Educational Services Officer
Corrections Program Services
Department of Public Safety

Karen Phanef
Maui Community Correctional Facility

Mike VonTungeln
Education Director
Halawa Correctional Facility

Estelle Wong
Vice-Principal
Olomana School
Department of Education

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